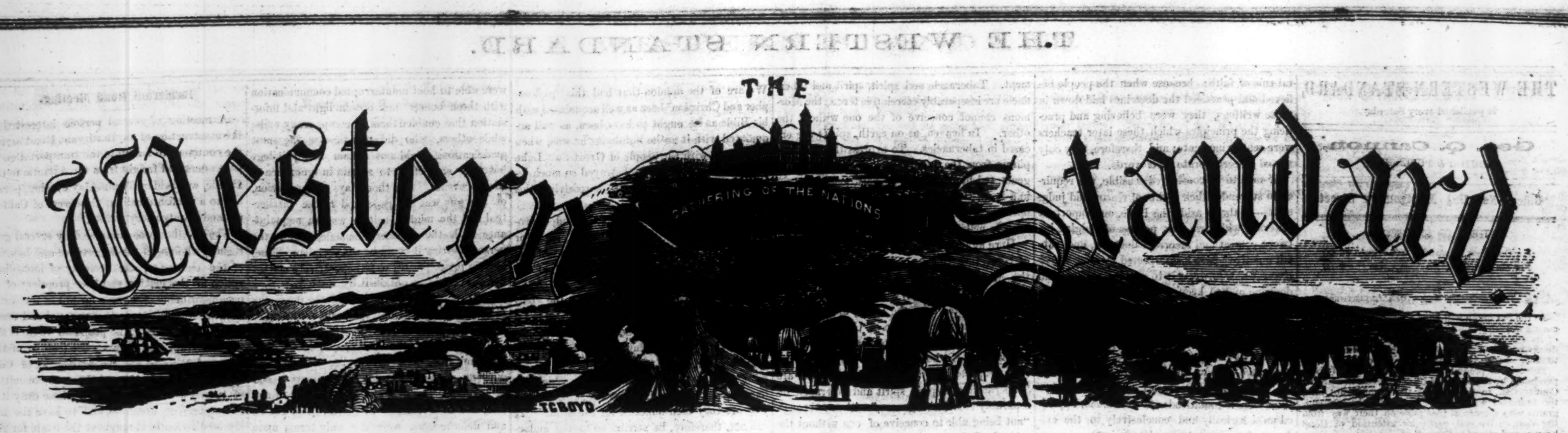
# THE Western Standard




**TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.**

VOLUME 1.} SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856. {NUMBER 6,


## Poetry.

### Our Father's at the Helm.

BY EMILY HILL.

The tempest was raging, the surging foam
  Dashed over the vessel's prow,
And the storm king rode on the ocean's breast,
  With ruffled and furious brow.
In anguish of soul, as the fierce waves roll'd,
  Were the crew of that mighty ship,
Yet one trod the deck with a step erect,
  And a smile upon his lip,
"Dost feel no alarm in this terrible storm?
  "Can nothing thy peace o'erwhelm?"
But the boy replied, with a tranquil pride,
  "My Father's at the helm."

Now rife are the tempests on solid land,
  Aye many and furious too;
The prince of the air hath a mission there,
  And a mighty work he'll do;
Destruction is spread on his withering tread,
  And anarchy, plague, and woe
Will bolder reign in his dark domain,
  And lay the nations low.
And his subjects feel the direful ills
  Which on their paths are hurl'd,
And with troubles vex'd how sore perplex'd,
  Are once the boasting world.

Yet how are the Saints of latter days
  Exempt from the general strife!
Secure they rest in the beauteous west,
  Enjoying peace and life;
And they feel composed, though many woes,
  And war on earth do reign,
For God's Prophets know how far they'll go,
  And the limits of their chain.
And though storms may lie in our onward way,
  We can see through the misty film,
And feel secure for a pilot sure—
  Our Father's at the helm.

[Mill. Star.

### ANECDOTES OF SERPENTS.

We need not go the Valley of Diamonds with Sinbad to find enormous serpents. The companions of other sailors have been swallowed up by those monstrous reptiles, as too-clearly proved to the crew of the Malay proa, who anchored for the night close to the island of Celebes. One of the party went on shore to look for betel-nut, and, on returning from the search, stretched his wearied limbs to rest on the beach, where he fell asleep, as his companions believed. They were roused in the middle of the night by his screams, and hurried on shore to his assistance: but they came too late. A monstrous snake had crushed him to death. All they could do was to wreak their vengeance on his destroyer, whose head they cut off, and bore it with the body of their ship-mate to their vessel. The marks of the teeth of the serpent, which was about thirty feet in length, were impressed on the dead man's right wrist, and the disfigured corpse showed that it had been crushed by constriction round the head, neck, breast, and thigh. When the snake's jaws were extended, they admitted a body the size of a man's head.

But to see the true boas in their native forests we must cross the Atlantic; and those who are not familiar with the story may have no objection to learn how Captain Stedman fared in an encounter with one twenty-two feet and some inches in length, during his residence in Surinam.

Captain Stedman was lying in his hammock, as his vessel floated down the river, when the sentinel told him that he had seen and challenged something black, moving in the brushwood on the beach, which gave no answer. Up rose the captain, manned the canoe that accompanied his vessel, and rowed to the shore to ascertain what it was. One of his slaves cried out that it was no negro, but a great snake that the captain might shoot if he pleased. The captain, having no such inclination, ordered all hands to return on board. The slave, David, who had first challenged the snake, then begged leave to step forward and shoot it. This seems to have roused the captain, for he determined to kill it himself, and loaded with ball cartridge.

The master and slave then proceeded. David cut a path with a bill-hook, and behind him came a marine with three more loaded guns. They had not gone above twenty yards through mud and water, the negro looking every way with uncommon vivacity, when he suddenly called out, "Me see snakee!" and, sure enough there the reptile lay, coiled up under the fallen leaves and rubbish of the trees. So well covered was it, that some time clapsed before the captain could perceive its head, not above sixteen feet from him, moving its forked tongue, while its vividly-bright eyes appeared to emit sparks of fire. The captain now rested his piece upon a branch to secure a surer aim, and fired. The ball missed the head, but went through the body, when the snake struck round with such astonishing force as to cut away all the underwood around it with the facility of a scythe mowing grass, and, flouncing with its tail, made the mud and dirt fly over their heads to a considerable distance. This commotion seems to have sent the party to the right about; for they took to their heels, and crawled into the canoe. David, however, entreated the captain to renew the charge, assuring him that the snake would be quiet in a few minutes, and that it was neither able nor inclined to pursue them, supporting his opinion by walking before the captain till the latter should be ready to fire.

They now found the snake a little removed from its former station, very quiet, with its head as before, lying out among the fallen leaves, rotten bark, and old moss. Stedman fired at it immediately, but with no better success than at first; and the enraged animal, being but slightly wounded by the second shot, sent up such a cloud of dust and dirt as the captain had never seen, except in a whirlwind; and away they all again retreated to their canoe. Tired of the exploit, Stedman gave orders to tow toward the barge; but the persevering David still entreating that *he* might be permitted to kill the reptile, the captain determined to make a third and last attempt in his company; and they this time directed their fire with such effect that the snake was shot by one of them through the head.

The vanquished monster was then secured by a running-noose passed over its head, not without some difficulty, however; for, though it was mortally wounded, it continued to writhe and twist about so as to render a near approach dangerous. The serpent was dragged to the shore, and made fast to the canoe, in order that it might be towed to the vessel, and continued swimming like an eel till the party arrived on board, where it was finally determined that the snake should be again taken on shore, and there skinned for the sake of its oil. This was accordingly done; and David having climbed a tree with the end of a rope in his hand, let it down over a strong-forked bough, the other negroes hoisted away, and the serpent was suspended from the tree. Then, David quitting the tree, with a sharp knife between his teeth, clung fast upon the suspended snake, still twisting and twining, and proceeded to perform the same operation that Marsyas underwent, only that David commenced his work by ripping the subject up; he then stripped down the skin as he descended. Stedman acknowledges, that though he perceived that the snake was no longer able to do the operator any harm, he could not without emotion, see a naked man, black and bloody, clinging with arms and legs round the slimy and yet living monster. The skin and above four gallons of clarified fat, or rather oil, were the spoils secured on this occasion; full as many gallons more seem to have been wasted. The negroes cut the flesh into pieces, intending to feast on it; but the captain would not permit them to eat what he regarded as disgusting food, though they declared that it was exceedingly good and wholesome. The negroes were right, and the captain was wrong: the flesh of most serpents is very good and nourishing, to say nothing of the restorative qualities attributed to it.

One of the most curious accounts of the benefit derived by a man from the serpent race, is related by Kircher (see *Mus. Worm.*,) where it is stated that near the village of Sassa, about eight miles from the city of Bracciano, in Italy, there is a hole, or cavern, called *la Grotta delli Serpi*, which is large enough to contain two men, and is all perforated with small holes like a sieve. From these holes, in the beginning of spring, issue a prodigious number of small, different-colored serpents, of which every year produces a new brood, but such seem to have no poisonous quality. Such persons as are afflicted with scurvy, leprosy, palsy, gout, and other ills to which flesh is heir, were laid down naked in the cavern, and their bodies being subjected to a copious sweat from the heat of the subterraneous vapors, the young serpents were said to fasten themselves on every part and extract by sucking every diseased or vitiated humor; so that after some repetitions of this treatment, the patients were restored to perfect health. Kircher, who visited this cave, found it warm, and answering, in every way, the description he had of it. He saw the holes, heard a murmuring, hissing noise in them, and, though he owns that he missed seeing the serpents, it not being the season of their creeping out, yet he saw great numbers of their exuviæ, or sloughs, and an elm growing hard by laden with them. The discovery of this air Schlangenbad, was said to have been made by a leper going from Rome to some baths near this place, who, fortunately, losing his way, and being benighted, turned into this cave. Finding it very warm, and being very weary, he pulled off his clothes, and fell into such a deep sleep that he did not feel the serpents about him till they had wrought his cure.

Such instances of good-will toward man, combined with the periodical renovation of youthful appearance, by a change of the whole external skin, and the character of the serpent for wisdom, contributed, doubtless, to raise the form to a place among the deities.

Their aptitude for tameness was another quality which aided their elevation. The little girl mentioned by Maria Edgeworth, of blessed memory, took out her little porringer daily to share her breakfast with a friendly snake that came from its hiding-place to her call; and when the guest intruded beyond the due limits, she would give it a tap on the head with her spoon, and the admonition, "Eat on your own side, I say."

A lad whom I knew kept a common snake in London, which he had rendered so tame that it was quite at ease with him, and very fond of its master. When taken out of its box, it would creep up his sleeve, come out at the top, wind itself carressingly about his neck and face, and when tired retire to sleep in his bosom.

Carver, in his travels, relates an instance of docility, which, if true, surpasses any story of the kind I ever heard.

"An Indian belonging to the Menomonie, having taken a rattle-snake, found means to tame it; and when he had done this treated it as a deity, calling it his great father, and carrying it with him in a box wherever he went. This he had done for several summers, when Mons. Pinnisance accidentally met with him at this carrying place, just as he was setting off for a winter's hunt. The French gentleman was surprised one day to see the Indian place the box which contained his god on the ground, and opening the door, give him his liberty; telling him, while he did it, to be sure and return by the time he himself should come back, which was to be in the month of May following. As this was but October, Monsieur told the Indian, whose simplicity astonished him, that he fancied he might wait long enough, when May arrived, for the arrival of his great father. The Indian was so confident of his creature's obedience, that he offered to lay the Frenchman a wager of two gallons of rum, that at the time appointed he would come and crawl into his box. This was agreed on, and the second week in May following fixed for the determination of the wager. At that period they both met there again, when the Indian set down his box, and called for his great father. The snake heard him not; and the time being now expired, he acknowledged that he had lost. However, without seeming to be discouraged, he offered to double the bet if his father came not within two days more. This was further agreed on; when, behold, on the second day, about one o'clock the snake arrived, and of his own accord crawled into the box, which was placed ready for him. The French gentleman vouched for the truth of this story, and from the accounts I have often received of the docility of those creatures, I see no reason to doubt its veracity."

### The Siege of Gibraltar.

The annexed interesting account of the Siege of Gibraltar is extracted from a recent English publication:—

"When Gibraltar assailed by a double armament, replied to the fire of three hundred great guns, the Sappers and Miners did splendid service, and continually added to the means of defence. On a fine day in May, 1782, the Governor, attended by the Chief Engineer and Staff, made an inspection of the batteries at the north front. Great havoc had been made in some of them by the enemy's fire; and, for the present, they were abandoned whilst the artificers were restoring them. Meditating for a few moments over the ruins, he said aloud, "I will give a thousand dollars to any one who can suggest how I am to get a flanking fire upon the enemy's works." A pause followed the exciting exclamation, when Sergeant-Major Ince, of the company, who was in attendance upon the Chief Engineer, stepped forward and suggested the idea of forming galleries in the rock to effect the desired object. The General at once saw the propriety of the scheme, and directed it to be carried into execution.

Those wonderful galleries, then, which Crillon pronounced worthy of the Roman, were suggested by Sergeant Ince, of the Sappers and Miners. He, indeed, superintended many of the excavations, laboring night and day, like the Russians at Sebastopol, not only to repair the shattered works, but to execute them. New bastions of solid masonry were erected while the bombardment actually went on, and every now and then fresh lines of artillery flashed from embrazures where, a few hours previously, there had been a surface of living rock.

Meanwhile, the besiegers, convinced that they could neither starve out the garrison nor subdue it, determined to lift half Gibraltar from its foundations by a tremendous blast of gunpowder,—a blast to which the fire that opened Corinth to its foes would have been as a spark. Their design was nothing less than that of blowing into the sea a perpendicular precipice, 1,400 feet in height. The garrison, informed of this design, sought to defeat it; but no one could detect the miners at their work. At length, a daring sergeant undertook, in Burke's phrase, to "make them bolt out of their holes." Anxious to ascertain the cause of so much activity at the Devil's Tower, he descended the steep and rugged rock by means of ropes and ladders. The attempt was as bold as it was hazardous. Stopped by an opening very near to the base of the cliff, he explored the entrance, and, hearing the hum of voices and the strokes of hammers and picks, he was well assured of their purpose. Climbing the steep again, he reported what he had discovered. In consequence of this information a stricter watch was kept upon the Tower, to prevent communication between it and the rock. Hand-grenades and weighty fragments of stone were frequently hurled from above to terrify the miners and choke up the entrance to the gallery; and, though these means did not make them relinquish their project, it yet greatly interrupted its progress."

A Note on Noses.—It was Napoleon who said, "Strange as it may appear, when I want any good head-work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brain, as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observations of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and head go together."

### Circumstantial Evidence.

The following anecdote, *apropos* of the gold medals—some of them of great value—which the French government is distributing to the members of the International Jury and others, is related by the French correspondent of the *Courier des Etats Unis.*

The scene is laid in a drawing room in Paris. One of the company was showing a gold medal which had been awarded him, and which was worth five thousand francs. The medal passed from hand to hand, and when, half an hour afterwards, the owner asked for it again, it could not be found. Every nook und corner was searched, but in vain. This sudden disappearance produced considerable agitation in the company, which was select but numerous, and finally some one proposed that every one should be searched, the men by men and the women by the women. All these persons present eagerly signified their assent, with the exception of a single individual, who had been presented that very night for the first time in the house. This man declared very calmly, but very decidedly, that he could not consent to be searched. The effect these words produced may easily be imagined. It was no longer doubted that he was the robber, and the gentleman who introduced him was more dead than alive.

The master of the house was about turning the supposed thief into the street, and the owner of the medal had already entreated the company to forget the circumstance, when a lady having risen from her seat, lo! the missing medal suddenly fell out of one of the flounces of her dress, into which it had accidentally slipped and buried itself. The sensation produced by this sudden denouement was prodigious. A cry of joyful surprise resounded throughout the room. The individual suspected of the theft was declared innocent.

Renouncing thereupon the stoical calmness verging on indifference, which had hitherto characterized his demeanor, "This," said he, "gentlemen, is the explanation of my conduct, which doubtless seemed to you inexplicable. If I would not consent to be searched, it was because I was a stranger to every one present, with one exception, and because by a strange coincidence —so strange that no one would have believed it possible—I had on my person a medal exactly similar to the one that was lost." He then produced the medal, which, if it had been found on him, would have ruined him a quarter of an hour before, but which was now but an additional proof of his innocence. This incident which I witnessed, is but another proof of the uncertainty of human judgments.

### The Basin of the Atlantic.

Modern science has made many discoveries in relation to the ocean, its depths and its beds or basins. According to Mr. Charles R Webb, who recently made a tour through the United States and Canada, the vast wood meadows of the Atlantic, which cover a space several times as large as France, teem with life, and deep sea-soundings which reveal the sea-floor of the greatest depths, show that the bottom of the ocean is frequently paved with calcareous and silicious shells. The Atlantic basin is a vast trough, bounded on one side by America, and on the other side by Africa, and rising out of this trough are mountains higher than the loftiest Himalayahs, from peak to peak, of which huge whales hold their course with the same precision with which eagles pass from crag to crag, valleys deeper than any trodden by the foot of man, within whose oozy folds the great waters lie in perpetual repose. Depths have been sounded in the Atlantic greater than any mountain above the elevation of its surface.

Another modern writer, speaking of this great basin says, that could its waters be drawn off, so as to expose this great chasm, which seperates continents and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene rugged and grand beyond description. The very ribs of the solid earth would be brought to light, and we should behold at one view, in the mighty cradle of the ocean, the sad remains of a thousand fearful wrecks, their countless human sculls buried in heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which lie concealed forever upon the bottom of the deep. From the top of the Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in a vertical line, is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and Grand Rapids. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in the basin whose greatest depth is about a mile.

### The Arctic Regions.

It is impossible, from anything we are yet in possession of, to form an opinion as to what exists beyond the parallel of 82 deg. 30 min. north, or beyond that of eighty degrees of latitude south.

The north magnetic pole has been discovered and examined. It is elevated but a little above tide, in lat. about 70 deg. N., long. about 98 deg. W. The magnetic pole of the Antartic has not been reached, for it is walled in by ice, and is situated in lofty mountains not yet explored; its position, however, is further from the equator than the north magnetic pole, and is in the vicinity of two lofty mountains, in which volcanoes are in an active state at an elevation of more than ten thousand feet above the sea.

The atmosphere of the Arctic is unlike our atmosphere. Lieut. Parry, when on Melville Island in the winter of 1819-20, lat. about 75 deg. N., long. about 111 deg. W., says:

"We had frequent occasion in our walks on shore to mark the deception which takes place in estimating the distance and magnitude of objects when viewed over an unvaried surface of snow. It was not uncommon for us to direct our steps towards what was taken to be a large mass of stone at the distance of half a mile, but which we were able to take up in our hand after one minute's walk. This was more particularly the case when ascending the brow of a hill, nor did we find that the deception became less on account of the frequency with which we experienced its effects."

An Inch of Rain on the Atlantic.—Lieutenant Maury, in his *Physical Geography of the Sea* computes the effect of a single inch of rain falling upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic includes an area of twenty-five millions of square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse. "It would weigh," says our author, "three hundred and sixty thousand millions of tons; and the salt which, as water, it held in solution in the sea, and which, when the water was taken up as vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium, weighed sixteen millions more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, the rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi River during the year were taken up in one mighty measure, and cast into the ocean at one effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than would the fall of rain supposed. And yet, so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived."

The World Surrounded by the Stars and Stripes.—The American tonnage of this country now figures up 5,400,000 tons, and will make the very respectable fleet of 5,400 ships of 1,000 tons each. And if the tonnage of the fleet be figured out in Yankee clippers of 200 tons each, and placed on the equatorial line around this globe, each skipper may speak to the next line, by raising his voice a little above the ordinary pitch on shipboard, round the whole circumference of the globe. War would be a terrible calamity to this immense fleet; and England would not fare better, with her commercial marine of 5,200,000, but little less than our own.—[Providence Jour.

**THE WESTERN STANDARD,**
Is published every Saturday.

**Geo. Q. Cannon,**
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

**Office—No. 118½ Montgomery Street.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For One Year, invariably in advance $5 00
For Six Months Do Do 2 50

☞ TO MERCHANTS AND OTHER ADVERTISERS.

As the STANDARD will have a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city; at the former point also, the Standard will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who sojourn at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

☞ THE Annual Conference of THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS in this country, will be held in this city on the 6th of April next. The Elders, with the saints living in the country, are cordially invited to attend.

## Monsieur Remy and the Mormons.

M. Remy in his last letter, translated into the *Chronicle*, mentions as a significant fact, that the sects which receive the Bible as the only and fundamental rule of faith, are also those which furnish the largest number of converts to Mormonism; while the Catholics, who submit to the authority of those who represent tradition, and accept and endorse their views and ideas as their own, without troubling themselves about investigating further, are very much in the minority. This course pursued by the Catholics, is, in his opinion, highly commendable, as "they are contented to live in matters of faith as their fathers did before them, and have at least the *good sense*, not to change their credulity for absurdity."

We have heretofore given this M. Remy more credit for common sense—guilty as he has been of falsifying and grossly misrepresenting the Mormons—than this sentiment would warrant. Carry it out to its fullest extent, and it would not only deprive men of the right to think as they please on the truths of the Bible and the free expressal of their opinions thereon, but it would interfere with their right to think and judge for themselves on other subjects. If it can be proved that we are to receive unquestioned the ideas of those who represent tradition in relation to the principles of the Bible, which are so closely connected with man's eternal happiness or misery, how easily can it be proved also that in the principles of government the masses would do well to allow "those who represent tradition" to be the exponent of what is right or wrong, despotic or liberal. How the tyrants of the old world would exult in the establishment of such a principle, by which the people would be contented to live as their fathers did before them, and quietly submit to carry any yoke or bear any burden that they might see fit to impose upon them.

It is, of course, wrong, in the opinion of this would-be-philosopher, for a man to investigate the truths contained in the Bible; he is to passively submit to the authority of those who represent tradition. No matter whether right or wrong, correct or incorrect, whether they have been duly authorized to teach and officiate or not, their ideas must be accepted as being right and proper without the slightest dissent.

There has doubtless been a time, previous to the embodying of the writings of the prophets, when men had to depend to a great extent on those who professed to have the priesthood or the right to officiate in these matters. They did not, in those days, have the means that the present generation have of judging them by the collected writings of men who were universally admitted to be men of God, empowered from on high. But, although destitute of this opportunity of judging, they were not deprived of the exercise of their judgment, neither were they required to submit or to endorse unquestioned the ideas that might be advanced by those who represented tradition. If any man done the will of the Lord, he knew of the doctrine, precisely as Jesus subsequently said, whether it was of God, or whether they taught it of themselves.

When the writings and teachings of the different prophets and good men were embodied, it was not considered absurd to receive them as the rule of faith; the people then were commanded to "search the Scriptures," for "they were able to make men wise unto salvation through faith in Christ Jesus." The teachers of those days had nothing to fear from the free and full investigation of truth, as presented by the different inspired writers; they had no objection to it being received as the fundamental rule of faith; because when the people believed and practiced the doctrines laid down in those writings, they were believing and practicing the principles which these later teachers were sent to inculcate; and, therefore, they only served to corroborate their words.

If men to be considered sensible, are required to surrender their rights of reason and judgment—to throw aside the Bible, one important criterion which we now possess of judging between correct and incorrect doctrine, and submit quietly to have it interpreted by men, whose interest it is to wrest it to suit their theory and doctrine and to keep men in ignorance of its truths, what assurance can we have that we will not be deceived? If the Bible will not support, but rather condemn, the doctrines which men advance as being necessary to salvation, what guarantee have we that they are correct? Peter, on the day of Pentecost, when preaching to the assembled multitudes at Jerusalem, appealed most logically and conclusively to the evidence of the Scriptures already in the possession of the Jews; his arguments drawn from them, with the testimony of the spirit which accompanied his words, were irrefutable in the opinion of a large portion of his hearers; and they determined not to live any longer, in matters of faith, as their fathers did before them, and as the representatives of tradition would fain have persuaded them to have done, but to accept the Scriptures as a rule of faith that might to some extent be depended upon.

As an instance, we suppose, of the absurdity which the Mormons embraced when they took the Bible as the rule of faith, he remarks as follows: "The God of the Mormons has a body, hands and feet, eyes and ears; he has wives and children, and as I have previously said, he rides about the celestial spaces upon a magnificent white courser, surrounded by the members of his harem who are mounted on horses equally magnificent and spirited." That the Mormons believe that God has a body, hands and feet, eyes and ears, and that he is the father of children, and that Jesus will ride through heaven on a white horse,—magnificent and spirited, no doubt—followed by his *armies* (not the members of his harem) also upon white horses, is undoubtedly correct; and we have always imagined that in believing in these things, we were fully borne out by the evidence of the Scriptures, and notwithstanding "*we* philosophers and Christians" may believe to the contrary, we shall continue to believe as we do, until M. Remy advances more weighty arguments than mere assertion. The quotations from the Holy Scriptures by which, he says in one of his letters, he confounded the Mormons in Salt Lake City, will be absolutely needed to cause us to renounce our belief in these things.

God said let us make man in our *image* after our *likeness;* so God created man in his own *image* in the image of God created he him. Adam heard the *voice* of the Lord God, as he *walked* in the garden in the cool of the day. Abraham, when visited by the Lord, provided water to wash His *feet*, prepared a calf, with butter and milk, and set before Him, of which He *ate* and *drank*. Moses was put in a cleft of the rock and covered with the Lord's *hand*, while He passed by; and after the *hand* was withdrawn, he saw his back parts. Moses has also left on record that God delivered unto him the two tables of stone which He had written with His own *finger*. Zechariah has prophesied that the Lord's *feet* shall stand upon the mount of Olives. Paul says that Jesus was the express image of his Father's person, that he was in the form of God; and no one will assert that he did not possess a body, hands and feet, eyes and ears, and a voice to speak as men speak. The Mormons taking the Bible as the rule of faith are willing to believe that the Lord possesses all these faculties now, as much as He ever did, and if it is not according to the belief of "philosophers and Christians" we can not help it. However absurd they may be they are the only ideas which the Bible warrants us in believing.

"The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit," says Paul, "that we are the *children of God:* and if children, then heirs; heirs of God and *joint-heirs with Christ.*" Again: he says, "we have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence: shall we not much rather be in subjection unto the *Father of spirits*, and live?" The Mormons believe, as the Scriptures set forth, that God is the Father of our spirits—that we are his offspring; and we think it just as consistent and reasonable to believe that he has a partner or partners, as to think that he sits, isolated and solitary in lonely grandeur, in a state of bachelorship, and yet a Parent of so innumerable a progeny.

As for the belief of the Mormons about the Lord riding on a white horse through the celestial spaces, accompanied by his armies also on white horses, which he is so fond of dragging in whenever it will fay, we can only refer to the Revelations of John, who says that he saw these things, which we believe he did, because we have all confidence in him as a man of veracity, (we wish that we had as good grounds to have such an opinion of M. Remy;) and if it is absurd to believe these things, we will have to be charged with absurdity.

He continues his recital of our belief, by saying, "Human souls emanated from the Deity and therefore are themselves gods; and immediately after the soul passes from the bosom of Jehovah, a tabernacle is prepared for its lodgment. Tabernacle and spirit, spirit and tabernacle are inseparably correlative terms; the Mormons cannot conceive of the one without the other. In heaven, as on earth, spirits are encased in tabernacles. To express the idea in a phrase from the laboratory, spirits are gases generated by the Grand Chemist and sealed up in a horn. If the horn were not ready, the operator would see his gas escape and he would have to make a new lot to fill his horn."

Here again we are are under the necessity of correcting the gentleman's statements. If the Mormons believe many of these things it must be *in a horn*. We believe that human spirits emanated from the Deity, and therefore are themselves the children of God. We do not believe that immediately after the spirit passes from the bosom of Jehovah, a tabernacle is prepared for its lodgment;" neither are "tabernacle and spirit, spirit and tabernacle inseparably correlative terms," with us, through "not being able to conceive of one without the other." It is true that we can not conceive of tabernacles existing without spirit or performing any of the functions that spirit and body, when joined together, perform; but we can and do conceive that spirits have, do and will exist when out of the tabernacles in which they are to be, or have been, encased. Jesus was absent from his body while it lay sleeping in the sepulchre, and there can be no doubt that he existed and was busily engaged during that period in some employment suitable for a spirit without a tabernacle. Indeed, we think that Peter has given a very lucid description of his employment during that period, where he says, "For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the spirit: by which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; which sometime were disobedient, when once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah."

We do believe also that "in heaven, as on earth, spirits are encased in tabernacles; "but it is after they obtain them through the resurrection. As to the idea "expressed in a phrase from the laboratory," about "spirits being gases generated by the Grand Chemist and sealed up in a horn, and the horn not being ready, the gas would have to escape and a new lot have to be made to fill the horn," it is gas evolved from the laboratory of his own brain, and was never dreamed of by any Latter-Day Saint.

As has already been stated, we believe that spirits are the offspring of the Diety, that they emanate from Him, and that they existed prior to their advent on the earth. The Lord informed Jeremiah, so he says in his 1st chapter, that before he was formed or conceived he knew him, and he sanctified him, and ordained him to be a prophet unto the nations. For the Lord to have done this Jeremiah must have had a pre-existence; and if Jeremiah had a pre-existence, have we not good foundation to believe that his pre-existence and birth were not anomalous, but were in strict conformity to laws pertaining to these things established before the foundation of the world.

He says again, "the Mormons have no hell; or rather their hell has no particular determinate place but is confounded with three kinds of heaven." We wonder if M. Remy's hell has any particular determinate place, and if it has, where it is located? Has he gathered the idea that "the Mormons have no hell" from the Mormons themselves, or is this also an invention of his? It is only a week or two since he stated that a preacher in Great Salt Lake City, in the midst of his discourse, made this apostrophe, (by the way, as gross a fabrication, we verily believe, as ever was told:) "Almighty God, Father of the Saints, precipitate, I conjure you, to the bottom of hell, all the enemies of our holy religion." Whether we believe there is a hell or not, we do believe that there is a place of punishment, that, as John says, will be as a lake which burneth with fire and brimstone, in which all liars and whoremongers will have part.

In continuation he says, 'nobody can be saved until he has been baptized according to the Mormon rites.. This principle, now become an axiom among the faithful, would appear to condemn all those who lived before the announcement of the dispensation of Joseph Smith, to a pitiless and eternal servitude; but this barbarous injustice has been remedied by the invention of the baptism of the dead—a truly ingenious invention, which consists in baptising one's self for all the deceased of his sex.'

Luckily for the poor Mormons when they took the Bible as their rule of faith, they had but little idea of the storm of ridicule that awaited them, and did not imagine that they would be made the scape goat to bear off the "*absurd*" ideas advanced by its dictators and writers. Now, this principle which has become an axiom among the faithful, that nobody can be saved until he has been baptized according to certain rites, has been a principle or axiom of long standing; for, as far back as the days of Jesus, we find that he prescribed certain rites, viz: that a man should be born of water and of the spirit, or he could not be saved or enter into the kingdom of God. The rites, by which "all those who lived before the announcement of the dispensation of Joseph Smith were condemned to a pitiless and eternal servitude," were not prescribed by the Mormons; they are merely reiterated as the words of the Savior, and if there is anything wrong in the utterance of such sentiments, the Lord himself must be blamed. We are of the opinion that had this "philosopher and Christian" been as well acquainted with his Bible as he ought to have been, as well acquainted with it as he insinuates he was, when conversing with the people of Great Salt Lake City, he would not have betrayed so much ignorance as to condemn us for receiving this principle as an axiom.

The doctrine of baptism for the dead, in promulgating which," he says, "the impostor touched one of the most delicate fibres of the human heart, and gave another proof of the resources of his audacious genius," was not an invention of Joseph Smith to remedy the "barbarous injustice" to those who have died in ignorance of the gospel; but was believed in and taught by the ancients. Paul refers to it when he says, while reasoning upon the resurrection, "Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not all? why are they then baptized for the dead?" It can not, therefore, be attributed to the audacious genius of Joseph Smith, as he was not the inventor, neither was it through his superior knowledge of "the most delicate fibres of the human heart" that this doctrine was propagated. The Savior himself with his apostles, must have the credit for this principle also, as Paul, the apostle who alludes to it so pointedly, says, that he received the gospel which he taught, in which this principle was, of course, incorporated, by revelation from Jesus Christ.

Who is there that really believes the Scriptures that can condemn or blame the Latter-Day Saints for believing as they do? Rather condemn the Scriptures themselves from whence we draw our proofs. The doctrines thought by this writer to be absurd are doctrines which were firmly believed in and practiced by the Former-Day Saints, and if we err in believing them, we certainly have the consolation of erring in noble company.

While in Great Salt Lake City, not knowing that the Mormons were sufficiently liberal to recognize truth wherever found, he was very much shocked at hearing some one, "while in the sacred pulpit," speak in favor of Mahommedanism. He asks, "who could have seen a person educated in Protestanism become the apologist of Mahommedanism in the XIXth century?" We would answer by asking, who could have believed that Catholic France, the country from which the gentleman hails, and Protestant England would not only have become the apologists of Mahammedanism in the XIXth century, but seek by force of arms, and the liberal expenditure of blood and treasure, to perpetuate its existence as a power when assailed by their fellow-Christians the Russians?

## Thoughts on Spiritism.

THE subject of Spiritism has received much attention for the last few weeks in this city, and several public lectures have been delivered, setting forth its merits and demonstrating its philosophy. This subject seems to be attracting the notice of many of the intellectual and learned portion of the community, and is not received with any particular disfavor, by those who do not fully endorse it as correct. Scouted at and unpopular as the idea has been, that angels can communicate with man, it is now becoming popular, and it lacks not support from the intellectual, liberally educated and wealthy portions of the society. There is something so irresistibly facinating to the children of earth about a system that prescribes no dogma, sets up no form nor creed, is not fettered by any particular belief nor bound by any enforced observance, that they can not refrain from expressing their delight in the promulgation of such a system. It has now become a matter of confirmed belief with many that intercourse with with the spirit world is absolutely necessary to prepare man to fully understand and comprehend the conditions of the future life.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject there appears to be a great variety of opinions as to the cause of these peculiar manifestations at the present time. That manifestations are obtained, almost all are willing to admit who have witnessed the practices now resorted to to obtain them. But the principle upon which they are obtained appears to be the mystery.

One in speaking on this subject, says, that humanity from its early conditions needed great preparation for these developments that are now being made, and that preparation having been made by the immense increase of intelligence, the progress in science and the advancement in moral and religious freedom, the spirits are now permitted to come to instruct mankind and make them happy. Another claims that it is a science of antique origin, that it was understood and comprehended in the days which this generation are pleased to call barbarous, that, indeed, it was the science through which the Patriarchs of old conversed with angels, and through which all the prophets acted, spoke or sung; also, that all these effects are perfectly natural, flow from an adequate cause, and are the unavoidable results of principle which is as yet imperfectly understood.

If the Bible can be admitted as evidence, spiritual communication and intercourse of angels with men have not been confined to this present generation. Ages ago, before this preparation had taken place which we are now told was necessary to enable the spirits to communicate with man, men enjoyed spiritual communion with a higher order of intelligences. They were able to hold uninterrupted communication with those beings and obtain light and information that enabled them to escape many evils; while others, who did not possess the same qualifications, could not obtain this privilege but were compelled to remain in ignorance of coming events. In those days the possession, of this gift was not restricted to the intellectual and the mighty, neither was an acquaintance with the sciences demanded, before the person desiring it could be the recipient. True, certain pre-requisites were imperatively needed before it could be obtained by man; but they had no relation to the weight of the purse, the particular cultivation of the brain according to a prescribed formula, or the progress made in scientific attainments. All could partake of it, not, however, without obeying a form, nor without paying attention to ordinances and observances. Holiness of life and purity of motive, and an obedience to certain well known and definite laws, were the only terms upon which they could secure to themselves these blessings.

The Spiritists of the present day in referring to the Bible, and bringing proofs from it to support their position, seem to forget that there were always two classes of individuals that were in possession of this gift. They were distinguished by the titles of true and false prophets. And although they, no doubt, possessed alike the principle of having intercourse with the inhabitants of the spirit world, yet there was always a marked difference between the two classes of men and between the spirits with which they communicated. The fact that they had in their possession this principle of revelation, was not always an evidence that they were correct, or that the ideas they advanced were recognized by the Almighty. We think, therefore, that too much care and watchfulness can not be exercised by mankind in relation to this principle and the source from whence it springs.

While we recognize the correctness of the idea that man can obtain revelation—that he can commune with the spirit world—and that this communion will exalt and happify him, we also recognize and feel to give heed to the admonition of John where he cautions the people to whom he was writing, "not to believe every spirit, but to try the spirits whether they are of God."

It is asserted that all these things are performed on perfectly natural principles, and that there is no special interposition of Providence to produce the results which are apparent; as it is necessary, to produce perfect manifestations, that the table around which they sit should be made of a particular kind of wood, (cherry being preferable,) and that the operators should be placed in proper positions—those with cold hands on one side and those with warm on the opposite. Our ideas, repeatedly expressed, are that all operations of this kind, either in ancient or modern times, however mysterious to us, and however remarkable the phenomena connected therewith, can be accounted for on natural principles by those sufficiently advanced to comprehend them.

But the fact, that these things are all done on natural principles, does not prevent deception. A power which is accessible to all, the saint and the sinner, the honest man and the dishonest, the sober man and the drunkard, can not, if we place any dependence in the precedents furnished us by the Scriptures, safely be relied on. More especially ought such a principle to be received with distrust when we witness the effects produced by it, almost every one practicing it having different views and ideas—no harmony of thought, and but little unity of action. If Spiritism as now practiced, is the science by the aid of which the Patriarchs of old conversed with the angels, and by which also every inspired thought in the Bible has been breathed to man, it has been essentially changed since that time; as it will be readily perceived by the most casual reader of the Scriptures, that there was a harmony and similarity of sentiment which pervaded all their teachings that we look in vain for among the Spiritists.

So long as the Scriptures are appealed to and depended on, we can not conceive how men can abandon themselves to the idea that all these things can be legitimately enjoyed independent of obedience to ordinances which are declared to be particularly necessary. The Lord has made it obligatory on mankind, whenever He has condescended to reveal himself to His creatures, to be obedient to laws and ordinances which He prescribed, and without which they could not be acknowledged by Him. This constituted the essential difference between Moses and Aaron and the magicians of Egypt; one party exercised a power legitimately obtained and recognized by the Almighty, while the other did not.

TO BE CONTINUED.

☞ BY a letter from Pres. C. C. Rich we learn that a Conference of the Church was held in San Bernardino, on the 15th inst., and continued until the 16th, and was then adjourned until the 23d. The minutes of the proceedings will, no doubt, be forwarded by the next mail.

☞ WE are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan, of the Newspaper Depot on the corner of the Custom House Block, Washington St., for late files of the Atlantic papers.

## Immigrant Road Meeting.

A meeting of several persons interested in the construction of an Immigrant Road across the continent to facilitate the transportation of passengers and freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was held on Wednesday evening, pursuant to a published call, at the corner of California and Montgomery streets.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who urged the importance and benefits of the enterprise, the necessity of immediate action in the matter, and the propriety of at once petitioning Congress for aid in the work. Several resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted. The proposed route is the old immigrant trail between the frontier of the State of Missouri and the settlements of California, travelled in '49 and '50. A committee of twenty-five were appointed whose duty it is to memorialize Congress, and to have the memorial distributed throughout the State for signatures.

We hope this subject will not be dropped until the proposed end is accomplished. As there seems to be no disposition either on the part of the government nor the eastern capitalists, to carry out the long talked of project of a railway, something of this kind is absolutely needed, and will, if not accomplished, considerably retard the progress and development of this State. People are beginning to be awakened to the importance of this move; the rumors of war between the United States and Great Britain brought by the last steamers, has considerably heightened and given strength to the ideas long since felt in relation to the necessity of more speedy and certain communication with the East. Isolated as California is from the rest of the States, without the facilities for the transportation of men and munitions of war from the East, her position would, in the event of such a war, be in many respects painful. Under such circumstances the railway would be imperatively demanded, and there is no doubt but it would speedily be carried through.

Let us have the wagon road for the present, and, as soon as it possibly can be done afterwards, the railroad, and then we will be better able to cope with any foreign foe that may assail our borders. Until this shall be accomplished, separated as we are by thousands of miles of almost uninhabited deserts from the body of the Republic, without the means of speedy communication and transit, we will remain in a state of colonial dependence.

# ARRIVAL OF THE SONORA.

*Twenty-two Days Eighteen Hours From New York—Eleven Days Later News From the Atlantic States—Four Days Later News From Europe.*

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, Captain Richard L. Whiting, arrived yesterday morning about nine o'clock, 14 days from Panama, bringing dates from New York to March 5th, and advices from Europe to 20th of February.

### CALIFORNIA FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill relating to fortifications in California, Texas and Florida was discussed, recommitted with instructions to the committee to report such works as may be necessary.

### KANSAS AND OREGON.

In the House, the Indian appropriation bill was reported; also bills annulling the laws of Kansas respecting slavery and slave property, and authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

### TEXAS DEBT TO BE PAID.

A despatch from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay the $7,5000,000 Texas claims, as soon as the required notice has expired, in July next.

### OUR MILITARY EFFICIENCY TO BE INCREASED.

In the House a message was received from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of War, urging the appropriation of three million of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country. The Secretary is of opinion that we should increase our supplies of improved warlike weapons, and that we should provide ample supplies of amunition, accoutrements and implements of war for immediate and most efficient use. The message was referred to the Military Committee of which Mr. Quitman is Chairman. Mr. Q. did not regard the message as ominous of war.

### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A Bill has passed the Senate authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops-of-war. In the House it has been referred to the Naval committee. These vessels are to cost $507,000 each, including machinery and equipment. Two million dollars are appropriated to start with.

Mr. Buchanan appears to be the choice of both Virginia and Pennsylvania as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

### DEPARTURE OF THE HON. G. M. DALLAS FOR ENGLAND.

The newly appointed Minister to England, the Hon. G. M. Dallas left New York on the steamer *Atlantic* for Liverpool. He was accompanied by his family. Much confidence is expressed in his ability to discharge the important mission he has undertaken.

### THE CRISIS COMING.

The coming contest for the Presidency will

THE WESTERN STANDARD.

be the great crisis for the Union and the constitution. There is nothing but the nigger question to fight about, and the war on that subject may be, as an Ohio delegate to the Know Nothing Convention said, a war "to the knife." The ball is opened. Who can predict the result?—[N. Y. Herald.

ARREST OF A FILLIBUSTER.

A man by the name of Wm. O'Brien has been arrested in the city of New York on the charge of having enlisted twenty men in Philadelphia and bringing them on to New York for enlistment in the army of Gen. Walker at Nicaragua. He was taken before a U. S. Commissioner in Philadelphia, and held to bail in $2,000 for an examination. This O'Brien is the man on whose information the Kinney expeditionists were arrested.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

There are no tidings of the Pacific. She was forty-two days out from Liverpool when the *Baltic* arrived in New York. There were forty-five passengers on board and the officers and crew numbered one hundred and forty-one, all told.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Col. Garland, the City Treasurer of New Orleans, is a defaulter to the extent of $200,000. The treasury office is closed in consequence of the defalcation.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FOR DESERTING SOLDIERS.

Since General Pierce has ordered the United States troops into Kansas, we learn that every facility is to be furnished for our deserting soldiers.

The soldiers did not enlist for any such fratricidal war. They enlisted to fight the enemies and not the friends of liberty.

The first gun ordered to be fired will be a signal for general desertion to Canada.

Anti-Nebraska papers are being sent to all our soldiers to warn them in advance that they are to be used to fight the battles of negro drivers.—[Chicago Dem. Feb. 20.

## FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Baltic* at New York, we have dates from Liverpool to Feb. 4—four days later than brought by the *America*.

THE LONDON TIMES ON MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

In reviewing Mr. Seward's speech, the London *Times* says that England will not give up the smallest of her rights to American clamor.

THE WAR.

From the Crimea there is no news of interest. On the 29th Jan. a surprise had been attempted against the allies, but it was discovered and defeated by the French. It seems, however, to have been but a trifling affair.

At Zugdidi, in Asia Minor, a slight advantage had been gained by the Russians over a Turkish battalion, in which the latter lost all their guns and baggage.

A NEW LOAN.

England is about to contract a new loan of $100,000,000.

DUTCH TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Dutch have concluded an important treaty with Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States.

CONGRESS AT PARIS.

The Peace Conferences were to meet on the 18th; but owing to the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pacha, it was thought that the meeting would be postponed until the 21st.

France and Austria were reported to have come to an understanding on the fifth point, in order to out-vote England if she attempted to make the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea a *sine qua non*. They will, however, concur with England as to the non-fortification of the Aland Isles. Thus before the Plenopotentiaries assemble we have indications of the differences which are likely to divide them. The London *Times* betrays great anxiety on the subject of England's success in the Conferences.

Four days later intelligence from Europe is that all the peace Plenipotentaries had arrived in Paris, and the Conferences were to open on the 23d ult.

THE ARMISTICE.

It is affirmed that one of the first acts of the Conference will be to agree to an armistice.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The London *Morning Post*, the special organ of Lord Palmerston, denies that there is any truth in the assertion that Louis Napoleon was likely to pursue any course which would separate the interests of France from those of England or impair the cordiality of the alliance. Letters from St. Petersburg, on the other hand, affirm that there is a decided French feeling prevailing in political circles there.

RUSSIA ON THE FIFTH POINT.

The Russian Cabinet has addressed a circular dispatch to all its diplomatic agents abroad, in which, although its general tone is moderate, it plainly intimates that Russia will not consent to any cession of territory that may be contemplated by the fifth point, or to pay any indemnity for the war.

PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND FOR WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Large bodies of troops are to be sent out to Canada from England, in order to be prepared for any difficulty with this country.

ANTI-WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The tone of the English press is much improved in reference to the subjects of difference, and the general feeling in England appears to be decidedly unfavorable to the position assumed by the British Government on the enlistment question.

*For the Western Standard.*

### Receipt for the Nose-bleed.

MR. EDITOR:

INASMUCH as most men, and more especially children, have been troubled at times with the *Nose-bleed*, I hereby transmit you a receipt which my brother, William T., accidentally discovered upwards of a year since. Having suffered the loss of many gallons of blood, as well as weeks of time with bleeding at the nose, I have tested the matter with both myself and children, and *know it* to be an easy, sure and quick remedy. From one to five minutes will stop the most obstinate case I ever saw; indeed, I am led to believe a chronic case could be cured in that manner. Here it is:

With your thumb or finger, press in the outside of the nostril tightly against the partition, just below the bone of the nose, pressing upwards at the same time.

If one is warm, it takes longer to stop it, than when one is cool. The process stops the flow of blood, and I presume causes it to thicken at the extremity of the vein, hence the cure.

Truly yours,

J. M. HORNER.

## City Items.

A petition, signed by a large number of policemen, and ex-policemen, has been addressed to the City Treasurer, requesting him to immediately withdraw the funds of the city of San Francisco from the banking house of Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., and place and keep them in his own possession at the City Hall. Three reasons have been assigned for this movement, viz:

*First*, For fear that the funds of the city now in their hands may be enjoined by the large holders of the city scrip, and endless litigation be the result.

*Second*, that P. C. & Co., as report says, had great difficulty in raising the funds to pay to Receiver Naglee, of Adams & Co.

And *lastly*, The firm of P. C. & Co., may fall.

☞ MR. JOSEPH KINGSBURY, associate editor of the *Evening Journal*, was knocked down and brutally beaten on Wednesday afternoon, by a man of the name of Werth. The cause of the attack is said to be a pungent article in the *Journal*, written by Kingsbury, reflecting upon the character of Mr. Werth.

☞ THE sentence of Adalbert Hoepke, convicted of murder in the Fourth District Court, and sentenced to be hung on the 4th of May next, has been commuted by Gov. Johnson to imprisonment in the State Prison for one year. A petition, numerously signed, had been presented to the Governor requesting him to interpose Executive clemency.

☞ IT is stated that an important witness in the case of Cora, who was not here to testify on the last trial, has returned from Oregon to this city.

☞ AN indictment was found by the U. S. Grand Jury on Wednesday, against Bartlett S. Mayo, master of the ship *Anglo Saxon*, for the cruel and unusual punishment of Harry Stewart, one of the crew.

A bill was also presented against him for cruel and unusual punishment of William Lane, which the Jury ignored.

FOUND DROWNED. A man by the name of Thomas Frazer, a native of Scotland, aged thirty-seven years, was found in the dock at Vallejo street Wharf, by a boatman named Charles Hensen. Deceased was third officer on board the steamer *John L. Stephens*. When last seen he was intoxicated, walking along East street.

☞ The trial of Frederick Rugg, second mate of *Anglo Saxon*, indicted for cruel and unusual punishment of Michael Harvey, one of the crew of said ship, was taken up on Thursday, before Judge Hoffman. After the arguments of counsel, and a brief charge from the Court, the jury retired, and after a few minutes absence, returned a verdict of not guilty.

☞ A project is on foot to connect the Mission Dolores with San Francisco by railroad. The contractor has made all the necessary contracts for the work, and a contract for building the road is ready to be signed just as soon as the residue of the stock----$12,000 in all---shall have been subscribed for.

## News from the Interior.

### Mining and General Intelligence.

MINING ACCIDENT. The Sacramento *Union* says that P. B. Scaffer, proprietor of the Oak Tree House, Nevada, was killed last Wednesday by the falling in of a bank in his claim at Orleans Flat, near that town. Two others, names unknown, are reported badly wounded.

GINGER WINE INTERDICTED. The Georgetown *News* contains a pronunciamento issued by the Grand Patriarch of the Temperance Societies in that neighborhood, prohibiting ginger wine, in which "the Sons" thought they had the liberty to indulge.

KILLED. Wm. Moore was killed at Jim Crow Canon, on the 15th ult., by the caving in of a bank, which lacerated his leg and thigh in such a horrible manner as to cause his death in a few hours. He was a native of Campbell county, Georgia, aged 28 years.

THE TRINITY MOUNTAIN ROBBERS.—We understand that Sheriff Fair got on track of five men, supposed to be the robbers of the express, at Red Bluffs, on Tuesday last. These men had been about the Bluffs for a day, and it is supposed that on the evening of Tuesday they discovered Sheriff Fair in town. One of the men went to another of the party and whispered to him, whereupon he dropped his cue, with which he had been playing a game of pool. He immediately left the saloon and went to a place where he had previously deposited his blankets, got them, and the two immediately broke for the river bank. At this time a large number of citizens were in pursuit of them, and Jo. Edmonson, who got the nearest, shot twice at them. One of the robbers, after running a short distance, got into the shade of a tree, and discharged his revolver three times at Edmonds. The citizens hunted them up to two o'clock the next morning without success. The party while on the hunt came across the blankets, provisions, and a Colt's dragoon pistol, under a bank near the river. It is supposed that the citizens scared three of the robbers off, while in pursuit of the other two.

Three of the men went on board the steamer which left the Bluffs the next morning at daybreak. Sheriff Fair accompanied them? Rumor says he arrested them, and thinks they are the robbers he is in pursuit of. The other two have left for parts unknown.

Judging from the manner in which these men acted they were guilty of the Trinity Mountain robbery, or some other offence equally as bad.—[Shasta Cour.

SUICIDE AT SANTA CLARA COUNTY.—The San Jose *Tribune* says that a man about thirty years of age, named William Austin, who had been employed cutting wood about four miles from Carr's Store, on the San Francisco road, committed suicide on Monday night, 26th inst., by hanging himself from the limb of a tree near where he had been at work during the day. The deceased has been living in the valley for some time, and was considered by those who knew him, as a man of steady and industrious habits, and was laboring under no derangement of mind, if we can suppose that the fearful deed of self-destruction does not of itself imply insanity. But alas! each heart knoweth its own grief.

A murderous assault was committed on Saturday morning at the Louisiana Race Course, Sacramento, by a man named Henry Gill, on the person of one Allen McCoy. Gill threw a decanter at the head of McCoy, who was standing, with a claw hammer in his hand, just outside the door. In dodging to avoid the decanter, McCoy dropped the hammer, which was immediately reached with a spring by Gill, who inflicted with the claw two severe blows on the head of McCoy, just above the temple, crushing in the skull. It was found on examination that several splinters of the skull had been driven into the brain. The patient although unable to speak, and in a precarious condition, was much better than was at first supposed he would be.—[Sac. Union.

☞ Mr. Orwin and Mr. Allen, who are digging for coal two miles west of Los Angeles, says the *Star*, have obtained some good specimens. They feel confident that an abundance of the article will be found within one hundred feet of the surface.

LYNCH LAW, HANGING AT COULTERVILLE.—On Sunday last, two Chilians, known respectively as 'Steve' and 'Pedro,' were apprehended near Coulterville, charged with robbing Chinamen. They were tried before a magistrate and acquitted. The people then took up the investigation; for what reason we are not informed. No evidence being adduced to prove Pedro guilty, he was discharged; but the evidence against Steve being strong and conclusive in the minds of the people, he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Steve, seeing that his time was about out, confessed that he had robbed Chinamen, and murdered them, giving the times and places where these operations of his had taken place. He said, further, that he had never killed or robbed a white man. He obstinately refused to give the names of his accomplices in crime, of which there must be several. He was then hung by the neck until he was dead, which punishment was richly merited, by his own confession.—[Mariposa Gaz.

A correspondent writing to the *Placer Herald* from Newtown last week, says, the miners are bringing in the gold dust, but water is getting scarce and rain is much needed.

The little rain, says the *Placer Herald* of the 22nd, has improved the appearance of the crops very much in our farming districts.

FOUL MURDER.—Frank Mellen, an old Scotchman, a resident of Monterey, was found dead on Monday last on the Carmelo Road. Several bad wounds were found in his neck, and a horrible cut across the throat under the chin, which caused his death. The deceased had been drinking freely the day previous, and had got a gold piece changed; and there is no doubt but that he was murdered for the few dollars he had on his person at the time.

Two Carmelo Indians named Salvador and Santiago, were taken up by the Sheriff, under suspicion, and brought before Justice Richards for examination. Salvador was discharged, and Santiago remanded to take his trial at the Court of Sessions.—[Monterey Sentinel.

MORE KILLING.—Information reached town last Wednesday, that a quarrel about some horses, near San Antonio Mission, Pedro Garcia of San Barnabe rancho got into a fight with a Californian from Los Angeles named Tapia, and that Garcia killed his antagonist whom he had accused of stealing his horses. In the scuffle a Mexican named Ozio, who was trying to separate them, was dangerously wounded, and at last accounts was not expected to live.—[Ibid.

"DRYING UP" AT MONTEREY.—At one o'clock on March 21st, the thermometer stood at 80 deg. inside of a house in Monterey. Four ounces of cold water in a shallow plate, placed in the sun at midday, evaporated to two ounces in two-and-a-half hours.--[Ibid.

MURDER AT NEVADA.—On Friday last, Mr. O. N. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Union Hotel, threw a stone at a Frenchman, with whom he had a difference in regard to the price of some labor, and hitting him on the back of the head, caused his death in about twelve hours. The name of the deceased is not stated. Smith has fled.

☞ An exchange chronicles the following occurrence at San Juan: "A young man by the name of John H. Barlow from Dutchess Co., New York, was instantly killed by the falling of a bank, in the Gold Cut. He had done well and was making arrangements to leave and join his friends at home, in May next. He received a letter from his sister urging him to return, the night before he met with his untimely death."

SOMNAMBULISM—FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Senator Westmoreland, of Placer, after retiring to rest last evening at his rooms in the second story of Muddux's building, arose in his sleep and walked deliberately out at the window, falling to the pavement below, a distance of about fourteen feet. Fortunately he fell upon his hand, and escaped with one or two slight cuts and apparently trivial contusions.—Union.

THE DROUGHT IN THE NORTH.—The blighting effects of a continuation of the present dry weather begins to be seriously foreboded by the people in all sections of the State. The Shasta *Courier* of the 22d inst. says: The atmosphere is still clear and cloudless; the distant ranges of the Sierra Nevada are almost as distinctly visible as they were last summer, and there is no sign nor token visible which leads us to suppose that a change for the better will soon take place. For more than two months has the cry of water! rain! rain! been heard in every part of California. At first it was principally from the miners, but of late it has been taken up by every class of the community, and now the farmers, ranchmen and merchants join alike in the prayer for rain. The agriculturalists have commenced to suffer by the drought.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED ROBBERS. We are informed that three persons, who are supposed to have been implicated in the late highway robbery on Trinity Mountain, were arrested a few days since at Red Bluffs, and taken to Sacramento. The suspected persons were captured after a hot pursuit, during which several shots were exchanged.

☞ ON Friday, the 14th inst., a man named Thomas Fox was killed at Badger Hill, Rough & Ready, by the caving in of a bank. He was twenty three years of age, and from Platte county Missouri.

DROWNED.—A man was found drowned in the Cosumnes river, about a mile above Michigan Bar, on Sunday. No marks of violence were on his body, which had the appearance of having lain in the water about ten days. Deceased was some thirty-five or forty years of age, five feet six inches high, slightly bald, black hair and whiskers, dressed in black cloth frock coat, satin vest, fancy cashmere pants. There were found on his person $18 50 in cash, a small pearl handed knife, and a specimen breast-pin.—Union.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. The proprietors of the Tuolumne County Water Company, says the San Joaquin *Republican*, offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who were guilty of cutting their ditch and flume, a few days since. One thousand dollars reward is also offered for proof that will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties guilty of cutting the canal of the Tuolumne River Water Company, between Sonora and Seco Hill, and the flume of said company, near their dam on the Tuolumne river, and their flume crossing the road leading from Kincaid to Algerine Camp, on the night of the 10th and 11th inst. Two hundred and fifty dollars reward is further offered for the detection of any person caught or seen in the act of maliciously injuring any part of the works belonging to said company.

THE WAGON ROAD. We give below, taken from the Surveyor General's Report, the hights of the various locations on the route of the contemplated Wagon Road to the Mormon Station, Carson Valley: Placerville, altitude 1,755 feet; Howley's, altitude 2,674 feet; Sportsman's Hall, altitude 3,246 feet; Taylor's, altitude 4,517 feet; Camp Springs, altitude 5,497 feet; Tragedy Springs, altitude 7,512 feet; West Pass, altitude 9,086 feet; Camp Four, altitude 8,736; Camp Five, altitude 7,176 feet; Carson Pass, altitude 7,972 feet; Red Lake, altitude 7,247 feet; Hope Valley, altitude 6,535 feet; Head of Carson Creek, altitude 6,488 feet; Cory's Mill, altitude 5,082 feet; Doggett's, altitude 4,417 feet; Mormon Station, altitude 4,387 feet.

CANALS. The Surveyor General gives the following as the length and cost of some of the most important canals in California: The Bear River and Auburn Canal cost $650,000, and extends seventy three miles, with branches extending many more; South Fork Canal $400,000 first expended, and their works sold to pay the debts contracted above this sum; Notama Canal, length of main trunk forty miles, branches about the same, cost $150,000; Tuolumne Water Company Ditch, assessed value $275,000, length of ditch and branches fifty miles; Tuolumne Hydraulic Ditch, length sixty miles, cost $300,000; Street's Ditch or Shaw's Flat Water Company, cost $175,000, length sixty miles; Columbia and Stanislaus River Water Company, cost $300,000, length fifty miles.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. SINGULAR CASE. On Sunday morning last, Mr. Thomas Langford, who resides at Mono, was dangerously injured, by the discharge of a rifle which he was wiping out. The gun, which he thought was empty at the time, unfortunately was loaded, and the swab on the end of the stick fitting the gun so tightly as to prevent the air from escaping, Mr. Langford placed his foot upon the cock of the gun, for the purpose of pressing it back to allow the air to escape from the tube. While in this position his foot slipped off, and the gun, which was pointed towards his breast, discharged; the end of the wiping stick striking Mr. L. below the right nipple, going through him and coming out under the shoulder blade. What is most singular and unaccountable is, that by some reaction within the rifle, the wiper was instantly withdrawn from the body of Mr. L. back into the gun, out of which it was not entirely forced by the discharge. The gun was loaded with a half ounce ball, which was found in the barrel, forced perhaps half way out. The rifle was loaded as it would seem to appear with the usual charge of powder. The wound was at first considered mortal by all who visited him, but we are happy to learn he is improving, and has fair chances to recover.—Mariposa Gazette.

ARREST IN CALAVERAS. The Calaveras *Chronicle* of Saturday says:

"The Chileno, Santiago Diaz, engaged in the shooting of another Chileno at Jesus Maria, a notice of which we gave in our last week's issue, was arrested by George Durham, Esq., Sheriff of Amador Co., assisted by Mr. Sherry, at 'The Gate,' about a mile from Jackson, and was brought here by under Sheriff Mulford, on Friday evening last. He, together with another supposed to have been implicated, were examined before Judge Thompson on Monday last, and resulted in the committal of the above named. There have been so many cases of shooting occurring at Jesus Maria, among this class of population, of late, that it is high time some check should be put to it; and if this hombre is guilty, it is to be hoped that punishment will be meted out to him, which he so richly merits. He confesses to the act, but says, in extenuation, that he shot the wrong man."

EXPLOSION. A telegraphic dispatch from San Andreas, to the *State Tribune*, announces that the boiler of Chabinell's saw-mill, on the Calaveras river, exploded last Tuesday morning. The boiler was blown forty feet from the building. One man was badly injured. The engineers had, fortunately for themselves, left the engine a few minutes before the accident.

URSA MAJOR. One of the most enormous specimens of the grizly tribe ever seen in this State, says the *State Tribune*, is now on exhibition at Sacramento. He was trapped by C. Kenzie in the month of Oct. last, about forty miles from the town of Volcano, in the direction of the Sierra Nevada. His weight cannot be much less 2,000 pounds.

☞ General Estell has obtained the long sought for State Prison contract at $10,000 per month, for which he is to feed, clothe and take care of the convicts, and if it is deemed expedient hereafter, erect a new prison building.

EXECUTION AT MARIPOSA. Pedro Reviero, *alias* Charlea, was executed on the 21st, at Mariposa, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, for the murder of a Chinaman in Bear Valley, in Feb., 1855.

After ascending the scaffold he called for a glass of brandy, and then addressed his Mexican friends, his remarks consisting only of a bitter routine of curses and abuses in regard to all Americans, particularly those who had appeared in evidence against him. He also bitterly denounced one old Mexican, Pancho Blanco, who was the principal witness against him, and remarked, that as "God would forgive only those who forgave their enemies, he (Charles) had no hopes of pardon, for he could neither forgive Pancho in this world or the world to come;" that he would meet him in hell and there seek vengence.

### Late European News, Received by the Uncle Sam.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN TURKEY.

A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan had approved the project of internal reform. The project contains nineteen articles, and among these are provisions which render all the Christian subjects of the Porte eligible for public appointments. Separate and mixed tribunals are proposed for the administration of justice equally to the Moslem and Christian. All persuasions may hold property on the same tenure. The police of the Empire is to be recognized and extended. Provision is made for free education: generally the concessions are of the most ample and liberal kind. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe drew up the document, which was afterwards modified and amended in repeated sessions of the Ottoman Council.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Count Walewski, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, [French] will preside over the Conference, according to established usage, as it would have been Lord Clarendon had London been the seat of the Congress. It is supposed that the sittings will last a month or six weeks.

The Emperor is to treat the Plenipotentiaries to a grand review of 140,000 men under arms.

The New Prussian *Gazette* announces from St. Petersburg, that after peace has been proclaimed the Czar will proceed to Moscow to be crowned.

The Emperor Alexander is said to have written an autograph letter to the Pope, mentioning that he was about to establish ten Catholic Bishopricks in Poland and in the German colonies of the Volga.

THE CZAR SEES A GHOST.

An extraordinary story is circulating in the Paris salons. Here it is: Towards the last days of January, 1854, the Czar Nicholas, alone in his study, saw all at once before him a monk of gigantic stature, of whom he instantly demanded what he wanted? The monk replied: "I have come to warn you. If you undertake this war with pure motives you will succeed; but if from your own personal ambition, you will fail, your armies will be vanquished, and you yourself will come to an untimely end before the close of the war!" The Czar rushed at his visitor, and called the guards from the ante-chamber. The guards came and found the Czar clutching at thin air, and exclaiming: "the monk! the monk! who has seen him? Prevent his escape." Such is the tale that was stealthily whispered at St. Petersburg in the last days of January, 1854, and which was written on the first of February by a diplomatist then in Russia, and transmitted to Paris.

### Affairs in Nicaragua.

BY a private letter written by Miss Pellet, dated Virgin Bay, Feb. 17th, 1856, and published in the *Chronicle* of this City, we learn that she has made a flying trip through Nicaragua; seen the beauty of that country, the customs of the people, the strength and security of the Government and the confidence the people seem to place in it. The people honor the power that has given them quiet, and though it is not native to the soil, so their rights and property are respected, they hail peace from such a quarter. There is no danger of revolt she is confident. The native forces are being disbanded, by the advice of the native officers, and are returning quietly to their homes, where they are so much needed. The adult men in the whole republic are not more than one to five of the women, and the labor of all is needed to preserve the present condition of things, to say nothing of restoring the past—the plantations that are desolate.

They regret that there were so few came down from California by the steamer; so few to stop on the Isthmus. She wants to have Walker sustained. There are elements of character in the man that give her the assurance of his success.

### The Decimal System.

CONGRESS, it is expected, will do something this session towards the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, similar to that which forms the basis of our coinage. Other countries are moving in the same direction, and it is quite probable that in a few years all the commercial and civilized countries will have adopted a similar system, which would greatly facilitate the operations of trade and commerce. A gentleman in New York, Mr. Felton, we see, has started the subject at this time by a lecture upon it, in which he proposes to supercede all the present tables, weights and measures by a graduated series, in which each denomination shall be exactly ten times greater its next inferior. For instance: in the scale of weights he would have ten scruples one drachm, ten drachms one ounce, ten ounces one pound, ten pounds one stone, ten stones one cwt., ten cwt. one ton. Apply to such tables the decimal currency as to prices, and the parts of a pound would exactly correspond with the parts of a dollar. An article at $1 per pound would be one dime per ounce, one cent per drachm, and one mill per scruple. The same principle applies to all the departments of weights and measures. Mr. F. contends that the introduction of this system would greatly simplify commercial transactions of all kinds and do away with most of the difficulties which beset the study of numbers.

☞ Why is Mormonism like a good man?
Because its warmest friends are those the best acquainted with it.

☞ Why is Mormonism like a genuine coin?
Because it will bear testing.

☞ THE following persons will please act as Agents for *The Western Standard*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sacramento City | Hon. Jefferson Hunt |
| Salmon Falls | Thomas Orr |
| Throughout the Mines | David M. Stuart, and Wm. H. Shearman |
| Russian River | George W. Sparks |
| Napa City | Joseph Mount |
| S. C. Shelton | Petaluma |
| Centerville, Alameda Co. | Zacheus Cheney |
| Petaluma | Sebert C. Shelton |
| Auburn, Placer County | G. P. Dykes |
| Grass Valley, Nevada Co., | Henry I. Young |
| Mission San Jose, do | J. M. Horner<br>J. C. Naile |
| Union City, do | William Hopkins |
| Redwood City | Eli Whipple |
| Santa Cruz | Moses A. Meder |
| Columbia | Horace Morse |
| San Bernardino | D. M. Thomas, and Willard Whipple |
| St. Helens, Oregon Ter. | John S. Bozarth |
| New York | John Taylor |
| Philadelphia | Jeter Clinton |
| Travelling Agents in Pa. | Geo. J. Taylor, and Angus M. Cannon |
| Cincinnati | John Banks |
| St. Louis | James H. Hart |
| Liverpool, England | Franklin D. Richards |
| Honolulu, S. I. | John T. Caine |

The various Elders laboring in the States will please act as Agents for the Western Standard, and forward names, subscriptions &c., to this Office.

## San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Bread—** | |
| Pilot, in barrels, per lb | — 7 a — — |
| Crakers, in tin | — 7 a — 10 |
| **Boots and Shoes—** | |
| Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch | $2 75 a3 25 |
| do do 12 " | 1 75 a2 00 |
| do Wax do 18 " | 2 50 a3 00 |
| do do 12 " | 1 25 a1 75 |
| do Grain Sewed Long Leg Boots | 2 50 a3 00 |
| do Fine Calf Stitched do | 6 00 a6 50 |
| do do Sewed do | 4 50 a5 00 |
| Boy's Kip Pegged Boots | 1 00 a1 75 |
| do Calf do | 2 00 a2 25 |
| Women's Fine Lasting Gaiters | 1 50 a2 00 |
| do Calf Pegged Lace Boots | 1 00 a1 25 |
| do do Sewed do | 1 12 a1 37 |
| **Clothing—** | |
| Pants—Fancy and Plain Satinett, lined, per pair | 1 75 a 2 50 |
| Fancy Cashmere, per pair | 3 — a 4 50 |
| Fine Clothing, fashionable | about cost |
| Hickory Shirts | 3 50 a 4 50 |
| Fancy Calico | 4 — a 5 — |
| White Cotton do., linen bosoms | 9 — a 12 — |
| Blue flannel overshirts, of good quality, per doz. | 12 — a — — |
| Merino Undershirts and Drawers | 5 50 a 12 50 |
| Wool Socks, country knit, per doz. | 4 — a 6 — |
| **Cigars—** | |
| Regalia, in 1 10 bxs true Havana | 50 — a 80 — |
| Imitation do best | 15 — a 20 — |
| Choice brands, Havana, Londres and others | 30 — a 60 — |
| **Coffee—** | |
| Java, green, per lb | — — a — 14 |
| Manila " | — — a — 18 |
| Rio " | — 11½ a — — |
| **Cordage—** | |
| Manila, American made | — 17 a — 25 |
| Cotton Twine | — 12 a — 18 |
| Flax and Hemp Twine | — 12 a — 15 |
| **Cider—** | |
| Champagne Cider, qts | 0 — a 4 — |
| **Candles—** | |
| Sperm, per lb | — 45 a — 47½ |
| Adamantine | — 30 a — 32½ |
| **Coal—** | |
| Scotch | — — a 19 — |
| Oregon | 10 — a 12 — |
| COPPER, Sheating, New, per lb | — 30 a — — |
| QUICKSILVER, per puintel | — — a 50 — |
| **Dry Goods—** | |
| SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS: Hvy Brn 4-4 | — 7½ a — 8 |
| DRILLING: Heavy Brown 30 in | — — a — 8 |
| Blchd. 28 in | — — a — 10½ |
| COTTON DUCKS: Nos. 1 to 5 | — 24 a — — |
| Ravens 28 in. | — 12 a — — |
| Ticking, medium, 30 in. | — 10 a — 11 |
| Diaper, Scotch, 12 yard pieces med. | 1 — a 1 25 |
| PRINTS: Merrimack Blues | — 10 a — 11 |
| Rich Am., chintz styles, fast colors | — — a — 9 |
| do French 4-4 do do | — 12½ a — 15 |
| LINENS: Table damask, per yd | — 37½ a — 75 |
| Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4 | — 65 a — 95 |
| Table Covers, 7-4 to 12-4 | 1 00 a 2 50 |
| Carpeting, three-ply Lowell | 1 20 a 1 25 |
| HOSIERY: | |
| White and Colored Cotton Hose, per doz | 1 25 a 3 00 |
| Wool Half Hose | 1 75 a — — |
| do country knit | 2 75 a 6 — |
| **Drugs—** | |
| Alum | — — a — 8 |
| Arrowroot, Sandwich Islands | — 8 a — — |
| Balsam Copavia | — 50 a — 55 |
| Borax refined | — 45 a — 50 |
| Castor Oil, No. 1, per gal. | 2 — a 2 25 |
| Cream Tartar, pure | — — a — 50 |
| Epsom Salts | — 7 a — 8 |
| Gum Arabic, sorts | — 25 a — — |
| Magnesia | — 30 a 1 — |
| Oil Bergamont | — — a 3 — |
| Senna, India | — — a — 12½ |
| Potash, Bichromate, per lb | — 25 a — — |
| Copperas, per lb | — 2 a — 3 |
| Sugar Lead | — 12½ a — — |
| **Fruit and Preserves—** | |
| Apples, dried, in hf bbls | — — a — 11½ |
| Peaches, Am. dried, in kegs | — 15 a — 20 |
| Currants, Zante | — 25 a — — |
| Raisins, Bunch, per box | — — a 5 — |
| Almonds, Soft Shelled | — 17 a — — |
| Ginger, preserved, per case | — — a 7 — |
| Assorted Pie Fruits, qts | 4 75 a 5 50 |
| Ostyers | 8 50 a — — |
| Sardines, hf boxes | 4 37½ a 4 50 |
| **Flour and Meal—** | |
| Chili, fresh, per 200 lbs | — — a 8 50 |
| California | 8 a10 00 |
| Oregon | — — a10 50 |
| Corn Meal in bbls | 5 — a 6 50 |
| **Fish—** | |
| Mackeral, No. 1, per hf bbl | 7 — a — — |
| Salmon, Oregon, pickled, per bbl | 8 — a10 — |
| Cod, dry, per lb | — 8 a — 9 |
| **Grain—** | |
| Corn, round yellow, per lb. | — — a — 3½ |
| Oats, California | — 3½ a — 3¾ |
| Barley, do | — 3½ a — 3¾ |
| Wheat, do | — 3½ a — 3¾ |
| Wheat, Oregon | — — a 3 3¾ |
| Beans, Cal. white | — 8 a — |
| GLASS, Am. win. ass. sizes, less than cost and charges | |
| **Gunpowder—** | |
| Amer. Canister, Hazard's | — 45 a — — |
| Hall & Sons English Rifle Powder | — 87½ a 1 — |
| **Iron—** | |
| Scotch and English Pig, per ton | 45 00 a — — |
| American do do | — — a42 — |
| Sheet, No. 10 to 13 | — 4½ a — — |
| **Lumber—** | |
| Oregon Lumber | 22 — a27 — |
| Eastern Lumber | 45 — a60 — |
| Shingles, Redwood | — — a 4 — |
| Laths, California | — — a 4 50 |
| **Leather—** | |
| Sole Leather, Oak tanned, per lb | — 25 a — — |
| Harness Leather | — 35 a — — |
| Calf skins, heavy, per lb | — 75 a 1 00 |
| Sheep Skins, per doz | 8 00 a10 00 |
| LEAD, Sheet, per lb | — — a — 10 |
| LIME, California, 1st quality | — — a 4 00 |
| MOLASSES AND SYRUP | — 50 a — 95 |
| NAILS, Cut, assorted, per lb | — 4 a — 5 |
| **Oils—** | |
| Olive, Plagnoil, per doz | — — a 4 34½ |
| Linseed, boiled | 1 50 a 1 57 |
| Sperm, Bleached | — — a 1 50 |
| Whale, refined | 1 00 a 1 12½ |
| **Patent Medicines—** | |
| Balsam, Wistar's | — — a 8 — |
| Sarsaparilla, Sand's, per doz | — — a 9 — |
| Brandreth's Pills, per gross | — — a18 — |
| Pain Killer, Perry Davis' | 18 — a20 — |
| **Paints—** | |
| Spanish Brown, dry | — 3 a — 3½ |
| Vermillion, Chinese | — 95 a — — |
| Ochre, ground, in oil | — — a — 7 |
| Venetian Red | — — a — 5 |
| Best Oak Varnish | 4 50 a — — |
| **Provisions—** | |
| Beef, Mess, per bbl | — — a20 00 |
| Pork, do do | 28 00 a30 00 |
| Hams, per lb., good | — 15 a — — |
| Bacon, extra clear | — 14 a — 16 |
| Butter, fair to prime | — 35 a — 42½ |
| do California | — — a — 60 |
| Lard, in kegs, per lb. | — 17 a — 20 |
| POTATOES, per lb | — 3½ a — 5½ |
| ONIONS | — 8 a — 10 |
| SUGAR, Boston, crushed, per lb | — 12½ a — 18 |
| New Orleans, yellow | — — a — 10 |
| SOAP: Brown, in small boxes | — 8 a — 9½ |
| STARCH, Best, per lb | — 17 a — — |
| SHOT, Assorted, per bag | — — a — — |
| SPIRITS: Brandy, Amer. | — 65 a — 70 |
| Whiskey, Amer. | — 65 a — 70 |
| **Teas—** | |
| Gunpowder, in 1 lb canisters | — 37½ a — — |
| Imperial do | — 37½ a — — |
| Souchong do | — 27½ a — 37½ |
| **Tobacco—** | |
| Gold Digger | — — a — 32½ |
| Smoking Tobacco | 3 25 a 4 — |
| Ordinary, of all brands | — 8 a — 15 |

24



## Bison Hunting in the Wilds of Mexico.

JOAQUIN then rushed off in the direction of the flock of cibolos, whose distant bellowing came to us with the breeze. I remained standing on the edge of the river, in order to lose nothing of the interesting sight promised me.

The hunter began by making a great circuit, clearing with imperturbable ease the prickly fig trees and the inequalities of ground with which the plain was studded. The horse seemed rather to fly than run, and neighed joyfully; the rider then disappeared behind a hill of some little elevation. Meanwhile, the buccaneer's daring companion had set in the ground a willow branch, surmounted by a checked scarlet handkerchief. I asked if this was a signal for his comrade. "No," replied the hunter; "bisons are like bulls, red irritates them. If Joaquin gets away one or two, this handkerchief will infallibly attract them here, and we can then kill them. Be careful to aim at their muzzles at the moment they spring on us." "Is it then indispensible," I asked the buccaneer, "to attract them just here?" "It is my trade," replied the buccaneer, who, like Matasiete, forgot that I was not a hunter by profession. As he ceased speaking, we remarked a sort of shudder and agitation in the ranks of the flock of bisons which covered the lower slopes of the hill behind which Joaquin had disappeared. The rash hunter had just ascended the opposite height. When he reached the summit, he uttered two shrill screams, which were answered by prolonged roarings, then rushed from top to bottom of the hill, like a piece of rock breaking away, and disappeared amid that thick forest of horns and black manes. The frightened flock make an alarming movement towards our signals; but soon dispersed in various directions, broken up into numerous groups. I then saw Joaquin, safe and sound, gallop into the midst of the space he had cleared.

Two bisons, of gigantic size seemed the leaders of one of the columns detached from the principal flock, and the hunter seemed to direct his attacks against these two monstrous beasts. Hovering in the rear of the battalion, with a lightness and audacity almost miraculous, Joaquin by turns appeared and disappeared, without the two leaders quitting their companions. At last there was an almost imperceptible space left between the little troop and its buffalo conductors. Swift as lightning, the hunter rushed into it; but either he had presumed too much on the agility of his horse, or it was a scheme of his ferocious antagonists, for I saw, with inexpressible anguish, the living waves for a moment divided, close again, and the unfortunate buccaneer pressed, as in a gulf, whose yawning mouth had suddenly closed upon him. I forgot the horse to think only of the man, and I exchanged a look full of anxiety with poor Joaquin's companion. The bronzed cheeks of the hunter were tinged with a death-like paleness; rifle in hand he was about to rush to the assistance of his comrade, when he uttered a scream of joy and stopped short. Violently pressed between the horns of two bisons who had at last left the column they headed, Joaquin was standing on his horse, who was protected from their horns by the thick woollen blanket wrapped round him. Whilst the compact group was thus advancing towards us, the buccaneer drew out his rapier, put one foot on the bison's woolly shoulder, stabbed him, and, as the animal made a last effort not to die unrevenged, he sprung hastily to the ground. It was time, for at that moment my poor horse, lifted up by the bison's head, fell to the earth with great violence. This saved him. He thus escaped from his two enemies; and almost immediately getting up, he galloped off, pursued by the two cibolos. Joaquin ran along in a parallel line with his steed, whose reins he had never lost hold of, gradually came close up to him, seized his horse's mane, gave a spring, and seated himself in his saddle with a shout of triumph.

"Our turn comes now!" said the hunter, who had remained with me, taking up his post at sight of the two bisons, who, intent on the pursuit of the horse and its rider, came towards us at an unsteady pace, whilst the rest of the flock, deprived of its two leaders, took flight among the hills. We threw ourselves on our stomachs on the sloping bank of the river, and awaited the two cibolos, who, discouraged, stood for a second, bellowing with rage, and tearing the ground with their horns. The buccaneer then shook violently the scarlet handkerchief at the end of his stick. At sight of the detested color, the two animals seemed to salute with ferocious joy an object which at least did not fly from their attack: they sprung towards us. Joaquin had ridden off; his part was played. It would be difficult to form an idea of the terrific aspect of the wounded bison. At each movement streams of blood poured from him, dyeing the waves of his black mane; a bloody foam reddened his nostrils, the formidable snorting of which came gradually nearer to us. The other bison preceded him, gazing with his stupid and ferocious eyes at the handkerchief, which the breeze of the river alone stirred; for the hunter had, like myself, his rifle in his hand. A minute more, and we should have had to defend ourselves from these two irritated beasts. Fortunately, a few seconds later the wounded bison fell heavily and expired. "Fire!" exclaimed the hunter. Hit in the head by three bullets, the other bison stopped, fell, and struck against the earth, almost at the top of the bank which protected us. Joaquin trotted up to us, cool, and smiling like the horseman in the ring, who has been displaying all the qualities of his horse.—Frazer's Mag.

## Thrilling Adventure.

SOME of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search, have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party, with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane, in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson, and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completly impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the north, the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk to 57 degrees below zero.

Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with difficulty, three or four of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship, and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed exceedingly small.

They were in the wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvas tent, and with no landmarks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been under ordinary circumstances, a work of difficulty; but to the slender party left at the ship it seemed impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a recruiting party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to relieve the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrible gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers.

After nineteen hours constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden by the snow.

The scene as Dr. Kane, entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen were sewed up in buffalo robes, placed on sledges, and dragged along by their companions, Dr. Kane walking in advance and picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsal and Merton, and even the Esquimaux boy, Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on their way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. by a wave of the hand.

They reached the ship after a walk of *sixty-two* hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom is got these particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, and are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering delirium, resembled an hospital. The surgeon, and one remaining attendant, were in sole charge of the ship. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the field.

Intrepidity like this has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

☞ THERE was a dry old fellow out in Jefferson County, in this State, who called one day on the member of Congress elect. The family were at breakfast, and the old man was not in a decent trim to be invited to sit by; but he was hungry, and determined to get an invitation.

"What's the news?" inquired the Congressman.

"Nothing much, but one of my neighbors gave his child such a queer name."

"Ah! and what name was that?"

"Why, Come and Eat."

The name was so peculiar that it was repeated:

"Come and Eat?"

"Yes, thank you," said the old man, "I don't care if I do," and drew up to the table. —Harper's Mag.

DIRECTIONS FOR SLEEPING.—The Phrenological Journal says, that in sleeping, that posture should be chosen which is promotive of deep and full inspirations, because nature renders the latter deeper when we are asleep than awake, except in action. Hence a high head, by cramping both the windpipe and the blood vessels, is bad. The head should rest on a line with the body.

## Successful Cultivation of the Prune in Pennsylvania.

MR. VICTOR SCRIBA, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, states that in the heart of Germany, from which he came, plums, and especially Zwetsche prune, are grown in great abundance for home consumption, and for exportation to Belgium, Holland and the northern parts of Germany. Some farmers raised there from eighty to one hundred bushels, and in some cases more dried prunes. The trees are generally planted along the banks of large and small streams, along the watering ditches of the meadows, and in the shades of orchards, between apple and pear trees. They grow there most luxuriantly, and the fruit attains a larger size and a deeper color than in more elevated and exposed locations. This observation induced Mr. S. four years ago, when he rented a neighboring orchard, in which some large plum trees stood that scarcely ever had produced any ripe fruit before, to dig little holes around the trees, and to fill the same occasionally (say every three or four days during the warm season,) with rain water, dish water or soap suds. He found the trees growing more luxuriantly than before, and every year a good crop of most excellent plums remunerated him for the little trouble. Last year the crop was larger than any he had seen in his life, on account of the wet, rainy season, the plums hanging like clusters of grapes on the trees. One tree of the grafted-prune kind had about ten bushels. They sold readily for eight cents a quart in market. In 1854, when scarcely any body raised plums in this vicinity, on account of the great heat, he had, nevertheless, a small crop, which sold in market at twenty five cents a quart. During all this time he had not much trouble with the curculio.

In his native country plum trees and cherry trees are never pruned, only the dead branches are occasionally removed. Even in transplanting the knife is not used, except in trimming the roots. An old pomologist in this neighborhood, of whom he had purchased some choice peach trees, advised the writer, in transplanting the same, not to cut off the branches, as injurious to the trees. This advice was strictly followed, and the trees grew most admirably, some bearing fine fruit the same years.

The writer planted some prunes which he procured from Mr. Schmidt, of Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio, who has done a great deal in propagating this luscious fruit through the greater part of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The grafted or budded prune degenerates, and is not so highly valued as that raised by the seed or the shoot. These observations are corroborated by those of the economists of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who imported the genuine scions of the prune and grafted them on plums. Mr. Pfeiffer, of Indiana, Pennsylvania, who raised prune-trees in large numbers, and sold them at exorbitant prices, some as high as $5 and $10, and who had some of the fruit at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair, held at Pittsburg, which sold readily at 50 cents a quart. Mr. Schmidt's prunes are of a like kind and quality, the writer having eaten at his house, a few years since, some of the most delicate and highly-flavored fruit he had ever tasted.—Agri. Bureau, Patent Office.

## Indian Statistics.

THE fifth volume of the grand work on the North American Indians, executed by Mr. Schoolcraft and published at the expense of the government has lately been issued from the press. We condense from it the annexed interesting statistical particulars.

There are in the United States thirteen tribes who are denominated semi-civilized, belonging to three generic stocks of languages, namely: the Iroquois, Algonquin, and Appalachin. These tribes are the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees; the Oneidas of New York and Wisconsin, Senecas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, and Cayugas; The Mohicans or Stockbridges, Brothertons and Christian Delawares, and the Iroquois of St. Regis Canton, New York. They number collectively a fraction under 66,000 souls; they cultivate 883,869 acres of land, raise 304,202 bushels of grain, and have about 7,000 bearing fruit trees. They possess 6,052 horses, 6,766 neat cattle, 3,474 milch cows, 884 sheep, 103,999 hogs, and a total of 2,534 ploughs, and other agricultural implements.

Of this population, the four Appalachin tribes west of Arkansas, namely: the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Cherokees and Creeks constitute by far the largest number. These tribes are not only far advanced in agriculture and industry, but they possess fixed governments, consisting of legislative assemblies, a judiciary and an elective executive.

The colonized tribes of Kansas, including the indigenous tribes, number 30,000. Of this number, 14,000 consists of the fragmentary tribes gathered out of the old States since 1824. By adding to them the four Appalachin tribes, we have a total of 80,000 souls as the result of the removal policy for thirty years. The gross Indian population of Nebraska is 48,868. The whole area of the public domain still in the occupancy of the wild tribes, between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean, is estimated at 1,733,698 square miles, or 1,065,094,890 acres, which, at three cents an acre, is a fraction under $30,000.

## Ripe Old Age.

IN the June number of Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine* is a table of the average age attained by men pursuing different occupations. Some of its facts are of such general interest that we glean them from it and present them in chronological order.

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected perhaps, is the railway brakeman. His average age is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but strong active men are employed in that capacity.

At the same age dies the factory workmen, through the combined influences of confined air, sedentary posture, scant wages and unremitting toil.

Then comes the railway baggage man, who is smashed, on an average at 30.

Milliners and dressmakers live but little longer. The average of one is 32 and the other 33.

The engineer, the fireman, the powder maker, the conductor, the well digger, and the factory operative, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35.

The cutler, the dyer, the leather dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar maker, the printer, the silversmith, the shoe cutter, the engraver and the machinist, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, none of them reach the average age of 40.

The musician blows his breath all out of his body at 48. The editor knocks himselt into pi at the same age.

Then comes the trades that are active or in a purer air. The baker lives to the age of 43, the butcher to 49, the brickmaker to 47, the carpenter to 48, the furnace man to 42, the mason to 48, the stone cutter to 43, the tanner to 49, the tinsmith to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the innkeeper to 46, the laborer to 44, the domestic servant (female) to 43. The tailor lives to 43, the tailoress to 41.

Why should the barber live till 50, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water?

Those who average over half a century among mechanics are those who keep their muscles and lungs in healthful and moderate exercise, and are not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper till 59, the builder till 52, the shipwright till 56, and the wheelwright till 50. The miller lives to be whitened with age, as well as flour, at 61. The rope maker lengthens the threads of life to 54. Merchants average 52.

Professional men live longer than is generally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 55.

Physicians prove their usefulness [?] by prolonging their own lives to the same period.

Clergymen, who, it is to be presumed, enjoy a greater mental serenity than others, last till 56.

Seafaring life and its adjuncts seem, instead of dangerous, to be actually conducive to longevity.

We have already seen that the shipwright lives till 56. The sailor averages 43, the caulker 64, the sailmaker 52, the stevedore 57, the ferryman 65 and the pilot 64.

A dispensation of Providence, that Maine Law men may consider incomprehensible is that brewers and distillers live to the ripe age of 63.

Last and longest lived come paupers, 67, and "gentlemen," 63. The only two classes that do nothing for themselves and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest. Why should they wear out, when they are always idle?

A LOQUACIOUS LADY once offered to bet her husband fifty dollars that she would not speak a word for a week. "Done!" said the delighted husband, staking the money, which the lady immediately put in her pocket, observing very gravely that she would secure it until the wager was decided. "Why, madam," said the husband, "I've won it already." "You are mistaken in the time," said the lady; "I mean the week after I am buried!" The lady went a "shopping" that very afternoon.

## Latter-Day Saints' Publications.

THE DESERET NEWS, a quarto of eight pages, published weekly in Great Salt Lake City, is the Organ of the Church in Utah, and is ably edited by the Hon. Albert Carrington. There is a very large amount of most excellent reading matter in the columns of the "News." The history of Joseph Smith—the discourses of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve, and other items of Utah news, with the large amount of choice selections, published in this paper, make it invaluable to all interested in the Kingdom of God. We expect to be able hereafter to furnish the "D. N." to all who may wish to subscribe.

Terms of Subscription:—$6 per annum.

THE MORMON, a weekly paper published in New York City, by Elder John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, can be had by applying at this Office. We can not recommend this paper too highly to the Saints, and we are sure that $2 55—the price of subscription including postage—will be very profitably spent in its purchase. The well known ability of the Editor, Elder John Taylor, is a sufficient guarantee for the style of its reading matter, and requires no eulogium from us to recommend it to the Saints.

WE also receive the MILLENIAL STAR every Mail from Europe, and have a few copies of the seventeenth volume for sale. The "Star" is edited and published by Elder Franklin D. Richards, one of the Twelve Apostles, and contains, besides a variety of original articles from the masterly pen of the Editor, all the news of interest connected with the Missions of the Church in Europe, with excellent expositions of doctrine from the pens of the different Elders. The price of the "Star" in this country, including American and English postage, (which is two cents on each number in both countries,) is $3 25.

COLD WEATHER AT ST. LOUIS.—The ice in the river front of St. Louis, is said to be from six to ten feet thick, and the mercury in that city has several times indicated a temperature of 19 deg. to 27 deg. below zero. Attempts are now making to blow up the ice in that harbor, and it is expected that unless this is done, the steamboats will suffer greatly. A successful experiment has been tried, and all the ice in the harbor is to be blasted.

☞ One of eminent learning said that such as would excel in arts, must excel in industry.


### READ THIS!

PERSONS intending to emigrate from all parts of California to Utah, via

**San Bernardino,**

Are respectfully informed that the undersigned has constantly on hand, a full assortment of

**Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,**

Which he offers at the Lowest prices both Wholesale and Retail.

SURVEYING PARTIES' orders received, and filled with dispatch. L. GLASER. 2-1y

**John Baptist,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**TRUSSES OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, Riding Belts, Suspensories, Knee Caps, Laced Stockings, Wooden Legs, Abdominal Belts, Chest Suspenders, Dr. Linton's Slide Splints, &c.**

RESIDENCE, 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF POWELL.

☞ The attention of the Medical Faculty is specially directed to the above articles, which are manufactured in the most perfect manner for the purpose intended. 2-tf

T. C. BOYD. WOOD ENGRAVER.

CORNER OF

**Clay and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.**

☞ STAMPS, ADVERTISING CUTS, &c, done in the best style, on reasonable terms.

1-tf


### INFORMATION WANTED,

ABOUT BENJAMIN SPIKING, aged 19 years, who it is supposed, left Illinois for California in company with his brother, about five years ago. When in Illinois he was placed under the guardianship of one James Bosnell. Any person knowing the above individual, or can give any information regarding him, will please communicate with the Editor, and confer a favor on his relatives.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works,—imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS: they can be had by applying at the office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 118½ Montgomery Street.

### ENGLISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Book of Mormon | $2 00 |
| Doctrine and Covenants | 1 50 |
| Voice of Warning, cloth | 0 75 |
| do do calf | 1 00 |
| do do morocco | 1 75 |
| Key to Theology, cloth | 0 75 |
| do do calf | 1 40 |
| do do morocco | 2 25 |
| Spencer's Letters, cloth | 0 75 |
| do do calf | 1 00 |
| Life of Joseph Smith, cloth | 1 25 |
| do do calf | 1 50 |
| do do morocco | 2 00 |
| Harp of Zion | 0 75 |
| Pearl of Great Price | 0 50 |
| Glance at Scripture and Reason | 0 40 |

### FRENCH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Livre de Mormon | 2 00 |
| Une Voix d'Avertissement | 1 00 |
| Le Reflecteur | 2 00 |
| Les Mormons | 62½ |
| Autorite Divine | 10 cts. each |
| De la Necissite | 10 cts. each |
| Le Bapteme | 10 cts. each |

### GERMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Buch Mormon | 2 00 |
| Stimme der Warnung | 62½ |
| Gottliche Offenbarung | 0 25 |

### ITALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Libro di Mormon | 2 00 |

### DANISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mormons Bog | 1 75 |

### WELSH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Llyfr Mormon | 2 00 |
| Athrawiaeth a Chyfammodau | 1 50 |
| Y Perl o Fawr Bris | 0 50 |
| Casgl | 1 25 |
| Eurgrawn | 1 50 |
| Pwy Yw Duw y Saint | 0 15 |
| Hen Grefydd Newydd | 0 25 |
| Annerchiad ir Peirch | 0 10 |
| Arweinydd i Seionn | 0 10 |
| Tystioliaethau Diwrthbrawf nad o'r "Spaulding Romance" y Gwnaed Llyfr Mormon | 0 15 |
| Anmhoblogrwydd "Mormoniaeth!" | 5 cts. each |
| Pa Beth yw "Mormoniaeth!" | 5 cts. each |
| Beth yw "Gras Cadwedigol?" | 5 cts. each |
| Peidiwch a'u Gwrando | 5 cts. each |
| Y "Lleidr ar y Groes" | 5 cts. each |
| Gwahoddiad | 5 cts. each |
| Amddiffyniad y Saint | 5 cts. each |
| Llofruddiad Joseph a Hyrum Smith. | 5 cts. each |
| Ai duw a Ddanfonodd Joseph Smith? | 5 cts. each |
| Darlun o'r Byd Crefyddol | 5 cts. each |
| Llyfr Mormon, Ei Darddiad | 5 cts. each |

### HAWAIIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Buke a Moramona | 2 00 |
| Olelo Hoolaha | 0 10 |

### INFORMATION WANTED,

ABOUT PETER HOAGLAND, a young man who left Great Salt Lake City, U. T. in October 1849, for California, and has since that time been residing in various parts of the Mines.—When last heard from he was in company with a young man by the name of Samuel Fox, from the same place, in the vicinity of Nevada. Any person possessing information as to his whereabouts will confer a favor on his relatives, by communicating with the Editor.

**In 14 Monthly Parts Royal Octavo, at 50 cents each.**

ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL

TO THE

# GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY:

ILLUSTRATED,

By a Series of splendid STEEL ENGRAVINGS and WOOD CUTS, from Sketches made on the spot from Life, in 1853, expressly for this Work, by

**Frederick Piercy,**

AND CONTAINING A MAP OF THE OVERLAND PORTION OF THE JOURNEY.

**EDITED BY JAMES LINFORTH.**

This highly and interesting Work will form a narrative of the Journey from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, and will give Historical, Descriptive, and Statistical Information respecting the places, and the Indian Tribes on the Route, and in Utah Territory.

The mode in which the Latter-Day Saints' emigration is conducted; a review of it from the commencement; and incidental instructions to Emigrants, will constitute an early part of the Work.

The Statistical Information will be drawn from the most authentic sources, and consequently may be relied upon. That portion of it which relates to the Latter-Day Saints, will be particularly valuable, owing to the difficulty hitherto experienced by all classes in obtaining anything accurate, from the conflicting statements which have appeared from time to time, in a great portion of the public press.

The Engravings (except the portraits of Joseph Smith, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Jedediah M. Grant, and John Smith; and Joseph Walker and Arapeen, Chief of the Utah Indians) are all taken from Sketches made on the spot and from life, expressly for this Work, and will be finished in the first style of Art, presenting a detail and an accuracy rarely aimed at in similar productions.

No pains or expense has been spared to render this Work one of peculiar interest, usefulness, and beauty; and the Publisher feels confident that it will meet with that extensive patronage which can alone justify its publication.

### Steel Engravings by Charles Fenn and Edwin Roffee:

New Orleans;
Baton Rouge;
Natches under the Hill;
Natches on the Hill;
Vicksburgh;
Memphis;
St. Louis;
Camp at Keokuk;
Nauvoo;
Joseph Smith, the Prophet;
Hyrum Smith, from an original portrait in the possession of his family;
Willard Richards, from a Daguerreotype;
John Taylor;
Carthage Jail;
Room in which Joseph and Hyrum were imprisoned;
Well against which Joseph Smith was placed and shot at after his assassination;
Ruins of the Temple at Nauvoo;
Lucy Smith, Mother of the Prophet;
Joseph Smith, Jun., David Smith, } Sons of the Prophet;
Entrance to Kanesville;
Council Bluff Ferry, and group of Cottonwood trees;
View of the Missouri River, and Council Bluffs, from an elevation;
Elk Horn River Ferry;
Loup Fork Ferry;
Wood River;
Chimney Rock;
Scott's Bluffs;
Fort Laramie;
Independence Rock;
Devil's Gate;
Laramie Peak;
Witches' Bluffs;
Great Salt Lake;
Great Salt Lake City;
Heber C. Kimball, from a Daguerreotype;
Jedediah M. Grant, ditto
John Smith, ditto
President Brigham Young, also Governor of Utah Territory.

### Wood Cuts by Mason Jackson:

Emigrant Ship leaving Liverpool;
Light House at the mouth of the Mississippi;
Old Fort Rosalie;
Walnut Hills;
Utah Territorial House, G. S. L. City;
Costume for the Plains;
Chimney Rock from the West;
Fort Bridger;
A Canon in the Rocky Mountains;
Tabernacle, G. S. L. City;
Joseph Walker, and Arrapeen, brothers, and Chiefs of the Utah Indians, from original drawings by W. W. Major.

The First No. of the above Work was published in Liverpool, by Franklin D. Richards, in July last, and will be continued monthly until complete.

Persons wishing to obtain copies can leave their orders at our Office, No. 118½ Montgomery Street. Immediate application should be made, to enable us to forward our orders to Liverpool, and obtain them at an early date.